

# FEDERAL AGENCIES

## DESCRIPTION

Other Federal agencies, with a range of regulatory and remedial Superfund responsibilities, frequently work with EPA and contribute to the success of the Superfund program. It will likely be your responsibility to seek out other agencies as a resource and explain the roles of the different agencies to the community.

## USING THE RESOURCE

To use this resource you must first understand the roles of the various federal agencies. The following agencies are presented in this section with an indication of their primary roles:

Agency	Enforcement	Finances Cleanup	NRD Trustee	Information & Services
Army Corps of Engineers	✓	✓	✓	✓
ATSDR				✓
Bureau of Reclamation		✓	✓	✓
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention				✓
Coast Guard	✓	✓		
Department of Defense		✓	✓	
Department of Energy		✓	✓	
Department of Interior		✓	✓	✓
Department of Justice	✓			
Federal Emergency Management Agency				✓
Housing and Urban Development				✓
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.			✓	✓
U.S. Geological Survey				✓



# FEDERAL AGENCIES

# Army Corps of ENGINEERS

## DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is a major command of the U.S. Army that has two execution directorates—Civil Works and Military Programs. The directorates provide comprehensive engineering, management, and technical support to the Department of Defense, other agencies, and State and local governments. The USACE includes 8 divisions, 40 districts, and hundreds of area, project, and resident engineer offices. The directorate of Military Programs is responsible for the management and oversight of the Environmental Division, which handles the day-to-day activities of the Corps' nationwide environmental restoration.

Within the Corps, Headquarters' environmental restoration functions are organized by branches which are dedicated to managing individual programs to ensure that program-specific expertise is developed, proper guidance is provided, and resources are effectively allocated. The Environmental Division includes the following five branches: Program Resource, Formerly Used Defense Sites, Policy and Technology, Installation Restoration, and Intergovernmental and Superfund Support. The environmental restoration mission is carried out by the different geographic divisions that are responsible for managing the hazardous, toxic, radioactive waste districts.

USACE provides comprehensive environmental services to Army and Air Force installations, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and other Department of Defense (DoD) agencies. The Corps serves as DoD's executing agent for cleanup at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) and manages the Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) program. USACE also supports EPA's Superfund program and continues to expand its support to other federal agencies under Interagency Environmental Assistance Programs. USACE is a federal natural resource trustee under CERCLA, and as such, can conduct natural resource damage assessments. This is the process by which resource management agencies determine and collect restoration funds when hazardous material spills or hazardous waste sites harm natural resources.

USACE's environmental responsibilities are broad in scope and include the following:

- Identifying environmental issues during the planning process for military and civil projects, and before issuing a permit for work in a waterway or wetland;
- Weighing costs and benefits to the environment with economic costs and benefits;
- Seeking opportunities to modify Corps' projects for environmental benefit;
- Monitoring environmental measures once they are in place to evaluate their success;
- Inspecting civil works facilities on a five-year cycle to keep them in full compliance with environmental law;
- Cleaning up hazardous and toxic waste sites as promptly and thoroughly as funding allows; and
- Developing new solutions to environmental concerns and making them available to others.

## Using the Resource

USACE should be contacted when:

- EPA is working on relocation issues at NPL sites. Under existing Memoranda of Agree-

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ment, USACE and the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) may provide relocation and other technical support services to EPA. These services may be provided to EPA or directly to displaced persons in accordance with arrangements established in the contract or agreement. Due to their extensive experience in conducting relocations, preference should be given to using USACE or BOR to provide services in the areas of property acquisition and assistance/compensation. These particular areas of the relocation effort are strictly defined under the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act and have become well understood (and thus are executed efficiently) by these agencies.

The Corps also has expertise in the following area:

- The Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Center of Expertise was created by USACE as its technical resource for environmental restoration. The center offers technical support for a broad range of activities including general assistance to the HTRW districts through technology transfers, development of guidance documents and training, and participation on panels and advisory committees.
- The Ordnance and Explosive Mandatory Center of Expertise and Design Center was created by USACE as its technical resource for ordnance related environmental restoration. The center provides technical support and design services to USACE divisions and districts for the removal and disposal of ordnance, develops guidance documents and training, and participates in providing information and advice to Restoration Advisory Boards. See [www.hnd.usace.army.mil/oew](http://www.hnd.usace.army.mil/oew).
- The Defense Environmental Network & Information eXchange (DENIX) is managed by USACE and is the first of a number of environmental initiatives to be fielded by DOD's Defense Environmental Security Corporate Information Management Program Office. DENIX was designed to provide DOD personnel in the environmental security arena with timely access to environmental legislative, compliance, restoration, cleanup, and DOD guidance information. See [denix.cecer.army.mil/denix/denix.html](http://denix.cecer.army.mil/denix/denix.html).

## Outside Sources of Information

Information is obtained by contacting the headquarters of the individual branches or by accessing the **Internet** Web site <http://www.usace.army.mil>.

- Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CEMP-R) (202) 761-0858  
Environmental Division  
Directorate of Military Programs
- Formerly Used Defense Sites Branch (CEMP-RF) (202) 761-4950  
(DOD Execution Agent, FUDS Policy, Execution and Management)
- Superfund Branch (CEMP-RS) (202) 761-8879  
(Superfund Management, EPA Liaison)

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## Description

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is a federal public health agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. ATSDR's mission is to prevent exposure, adverse human health effects, and diminished quality of life associated with hazardous substances from waste sites, unplanned releases, and other sources of pollution in the environment.

ATSDR provides services to both public and private sectors, with specialized services designed for the public, health care providers, federal, state, and local governments, tribes, research foundations, and private organizations.

The purposes of the ATSDR program are to:

- Identify people at risk because of their exposure to hazardous substances in the environment;
- Evaluate relationships between hazardous substances in the environment and adverse human health outcomes;
- Intervene and eliminate exposures of human health concern and mitigate adverse human health outcomes related to hazardous substances in the environment;
- Provide community education tools and training concerning hazardous substances; and
- Coordinate with federal (EPA), state, and local government agencies and private sector organizations to create and disseminate information and prevent duplication of programs.

ATSDR conducts activities through four program-specific divisions:

- Division of Health Assessment and Consultation: Conducts public health assessments of all sites proposed for or listed on the NPL. Also responds to requests for public health assessments, provides information on releases of hazardous substances into the environment and potential impacts on public health, and develops health advisories.
- Division of Toxicology: Identifies and prepares toxicological profiles for priority hazardous substances found at NPL sites.
- Division of Health Studies: Conducts or supports studies to increase understanding of the relationship between exposure to hazardous substances and adverse health effects.
- Division of Health Education and Promotion: Implements educational programs to reduce the impact of exposure to hazardous substances. The programs provide environmental medicine information, health education, and risk communication for involved communities. CICs will likely find this division most helpful in providing information to affected communities.

ATSDR's legislative authority includes:

- CERCLA (1980): The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act established ATSDR as an agency of the Public Health Service with mandates to establish a National Exposure and Disease Registry, create an inventory of health information on hazardous substances, create a listing of closed and restricted-access sites, provide assistance in hazardous substance emergencies, and determine the relationship between hazardous substance exposure and illness.
- RCRA (1984): The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended in 1984, mandated that ATSDR work with EPA to identify new hazardous wastes to be regulated,

conduct health assessments at RCRA sites at EPA's request, and consider petitions for health assessments from the public or states.

- SARA (1986): The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act broadened ATSDR's responsibilities in health assessment, establishment and maintenance of toxicologic databases, information dissemination, and medical education.
- Medical Waste Tracking Act (1988): Required ATSDR to prepare a report on the health effects of medical waste and mandated that the report be submitted to Congress by November 1, 1990.
- Great Lakes Critical Programs Act (1990): Required cooperation between ATSDR and EPA to report to Congress on the adverse health effects of water pollutants on people, fish, shellfish, and wildlife.
- Clean Air Act (1990): Designated ATSDR as one of eight members of a task force to coordinate research on methods to identify and assess the risks to human health from exposure to air pollutants.
- Housing and Community Development (Lead Abatement) Act (1992): Mandated EPA, in conjunction with ATSDR and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to sponsor public education and outreach activities that increase public awareness of the scope and severity of lead poisoning from household sources.

## Using the Resource

Anticipating your needs and contacting ATSDR as early as possible will be to your benefit. As a federal agency, ATSDR can be bogged down by a heavy work load, so expect some turnaround time for requested services or materials.

- Contact ATSDR early in your involvement at a site.
- Become acquainted (preferably in person) and establish a good working relationship with your Regional ATSDR contact. ATSDR is involved at every NPL site to some degree.
- Many ATSDR products and services can be obtained via the **Internet**, and any community member can visit ATSDR's Web site from their home computer or a computer at their local library. The reference clerk at the library can help citizens use the **Internet**. ATSDR's Web address is [www.atsdr.cdc.gov](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov).
- The ATSDR Science Corner on the Internet provides a menu to search the Web for ATSDR information and information from national and international organizations. The Science Corner provides contact names and addresses, telephone numbers, and E-mail addresses for use in making further inquiries.

Educational products, including fact sheets, include:

- Child Health Initiative provides information from the Childhood Lead Prevention Program and other educational materials addressing environmental threats to children and disseminates it widely.
- Contaminant-specific fact sheets "ToxFAQs" are available to the public at no charge. ToxFAQs provide answers to some of the most frequently asked questions about exposure to hazardous substances associated with hazardous waste sites.
- ATSDR conducts surveys and health screening programs to determine the relationships between exposure to hazardous substances and human health effects, and maintains the findings in the HazDat database. HazDat contains data on Superfund sites and other sites

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with releases of hazardous substances, such as the contaminants, population impacts, and community health concerns. Site identifiers cross reference with EPA databases, such as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS).

- ATSDR maintains a registry of serious diseases and illnesses, and chemical-specific registries of persons exposed to hazardous substances.
- A comprehensive inventory of the literature on the health effects of hazardous substances is available to the public. The inventory is updated regularly.
- A list of areas closed to the public or use restricted due to contamination is published and updated regularly.

Other ATSDR services that may be useful:

- Emergency Response actions involve health-related support to states, local agencies, tribal communities, and health care providers responding to public health emergencies from exposure to hazardous substances. This includes rapid-response health consultations on request and training for first responders.
- National Alerts, such as the “National Alert: Continuing Patterns of Metallic Mercury Exposure,” are updated regularly.
- Exposure and Disease Registries is a national registry of persons exposed to selected hazardous substances.
- Health Effects Research is designed to increase scientific knowledge about the adverse human health effects of hazardous substances. ATSDR Case Studies in Environmental Medicine are self-instructional publications to increase the primary care provider’s knowledge of hazardous substances and aid in the evaluation of exposed patients. The case studies are available on-line via the **Internet** or by contacting the Division of Health Studies.
- Health Education and Promotion programs integrate environmental medicine, health education, and risk communication, to help communities reduce exposure to hazardous substances.
- Special Initiatives, such as the Childhood Lead Report and Medical Waste Tracking Act provide in-depth coverage of important health issues.
- Community, tribal, and technical interest group representation on the Board of Scientific Counselors (BSC) ensures that interest groups are represented in ATSDR actions. BSC meeting minutes and ATSDR Reports to Congress are published and are on the **Internet**.



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## OTHER SOURCES of INFORMATION

Contact ATSDR headquarters or state personnel directly, or access ATSDR’s **Internet** Web site [www.atsdr.cdc.gov](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov).

For general information, contact ATSDR’s Information Center at (800) 447-1544 or by E-mail at [ATSDRIC@cdc.gov](mailto:ATSDRIC@cdc.gov).

- ATSDR Headquarters, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, GA 30333
- General information: (404) 639-3311





# BUREAU of RECLAMATION

## DESCRIPTION

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources west of the Mississippi River in an environmentally and economically sound manner. The Bureau strives to protect local economies and preserve natural resources and ecosystems by providing leadership, technical expertise, and responsive services. BOR is the largest wholesale supplier of water in the United States and the nation's sixth largest hydroelectric power generator.

Examples of BOR's water resource management projects are:

- 343 Storage dams and reservoirs (308 of these offer a variety of recreational activities);
- 58 Hydroelectric power plants; and
- 54,550 Miles of canals and other conveyance and distribution facilities.

The Bureau's Technical Service Center in Denver, Colorado, manages the Bureau's Environmental Resource Services. This Center and BOR's Regional and Area Offices provide applied research and engineering services to BOR and the Department of the Interior. The Center's scientific expertise include areas, such as ecology, wildlife biology, environmental planning, water treatment engineering and research, environmental chemistry, geographic information systems, earthquake and flood hazard assessment, economics, and recreation.

The Bureau provides construction and rehabilitation services for other government agencies, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Environmental Protection Agency. BOR occasionally serves state governments and water management districts. And as a federal natural resource trustee under CERCLA, the Bureau can conduct natural resource damage assessments when hazardous material spills or hazardous waste sites harm natural resources. Mitigation of environmental damage is provided for all wetlands negatively impacted by BOR activities.

The Bureau works with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to protect endangered and threatened species throughout the western United States. This involves preserving wetlands, adding to instream flows, conserving and enhancing fish and wildlife habitat, controlling water salinity and sources of pollution, and preventing groundwater contamination.

## USING THE RESOURCE

BOR should be contacted when:

- EPA is working on relocation issues at NPL sites. Under existing Memoranda of Agreement, BOR and the Army Corps of Engineers (COE) may provide relocation and other technical support services to EPA or directly to displaced persons. BOR and COE's property acquisition and assistance/compensation services are strictly defined under the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act and are well understood by these agencies.
- The Technical Service Center provides scientific, applied research and engineering services related to water resource management. Water and power resource management support includes geotechnical engineering, dam safety, civil engineering, environmental engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, social and environmental science, and laboratory services. See [www.usbr.gov/tsc](http://www.usbr.gov/tsc).

# BUREAU of RECLAMATION

- The Ecological Planning and Assessment Group conducts environmental studies on dam operations, fish passage, hazardous waste cleanup, irrigation and drainage systems, wetlands restoration, construction activities, and land use management. Specific activities include: EA/EIS scoping, public involvement, and data collection; Resource Management Plans (RMP); Clean Water Act Section 404 compliance; instream flow studies (IFIM); Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act compliance; Endangered Species Act compliance; GIS based wildlife management models. See [www.usbr.gov/tsc/tsc8210.html](http://www.usbr.gov/tsc/tsc8210.html).
- The Ecological Research and Investigations Group conducts applied research, laboratory studies, and project specific field investigations related to aquatic ecology, water quality, fisheries, aquatic plant management, aquatic pest control, wetlands, and wildlife biology. This group also helps resolve conflicts with water resource developers. See [www.usbr.gov/ecology](http://www.usbr.gov/ecology).
- The Water Treatment Engineering and Research Group performs research studies and laboratory tests, and installs and tests pretreatment systems, water treatment and desalting pilot plants, low-grade heat brine disposal systems, solar ponds, and solar powered pumping and desalting systems. This group also provides expertise in the design of desalting, water treatment, and wastewater treatment systems for remediation of water contaminated with hazardous chemicals. See [www.usbr.gov/water/water.html](http://www.usbr.gov/water/water.html).
- The Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Group designs and compiles tabular and graphic spatial databases from existing maps, aerial photography, airborne videography, satellite imagery, and global positioning systems (GPS). The databases are designed to facilitate studies on a variety of topics, such as natural resource inventories, lake limnology, endangered fish habitats, water spreading, and environmental change detection. See [www.usbr.gov/tsc/rsgis](http://www.usbr.gov/tsc/rsgis).

## OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

For more information, contact the Public Affairs Office or Environmental Resources contact listed below or access the **Internet** Web site [www.usbr.gov](http://www.usbr.gov).

- **Public Affairs Office**  
849 C Street, NW Main Interior  
Room 7060-MIB  
Washington, DC 20240-0001  
(202) 208-4662
- **Environmental Resources Services**  
Darrell Cauley  
[dcauley@do.usbr.gov](mailto:dcauley@do.usbr.gov)  
(303) 236-9336 ext. 222

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# CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

## DESCRIPTION

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia, is part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Its mission is to promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. The CDC:

- Provides national leadership in disease and disability prevention programs;
- Monitors trends in public health;
- Conducts applied epidemiologic, laboratory, statistical, and behavioral analyses and research;
- Communicates findings with the scientific community, health community, and public;
- Disseminates standards and guidelines through *Risk Communication* programs;
- Assists state and local health agencies to increase their capacity for preventing disability and environmental disease; and
- Develops public health policies and prevention strategies.

The CDC's primary center for environmental health and epidemiology is the National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) within the Office of the Director. NCEH's consists of the:

- Division of Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities;
- Division of Environmental Hazards and Health Effects; and
- Division of Environmental Health Laboratory Sciences.

## USING THE RESOURCE

The CDC should be contacted when:


- Information is required for controlling or preventing health problems associated with human exposure to lead, radiation, air pollution, and other toxic substances.

The CDC provides services to everyone, with specialized services designed for the public; health care providers; federal, state, and local governments; tribal communities; research foundations; and private organizations. These services are:

- Epidemiology to identify and evaluate causes and risk factors for disease and exposure to environmental hazards;
- Public health surveillance to evaluate the incidence and prevalence of disease;
- Strategies for medical management of diseases resulting from environmental exposure; and
- Technical assistance to study or prevent health effects from exposure to environmental hazards.

CDC's educational products and fact sheets:

- CDC Prevention Guidelines, which are available in on the CDC Health Information Web site. These guidelines cover a wide variety of topics, such as asbestos, chronic diseases, prevention of exposure to air toxics, and medical management for acute chemical exposures. The CDC's Health Information Web site also provides information on health

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# CENTERS for DISEASE CONTROL

concerns related to specific subpopulations, particularly infants and young children, adolescents and school children, and women's health.

- A calendar of upcoming events is provided on the CDC Web site to inform health and environmental professionals of upcoming conferences, seminars, and training courses.
- The CDC publishes the Mortality and Morbidity Weekly Report (MMWR), which contains information and guidelines on disease incidence and prevention. Current and past issues of MMWR are available on the CDC Web site, and users can access a listserv to receive weekly updates to MMWR.
- Several downloadable epidemiological software programs are available, including EpiInfo, EpiMap, EpiMeta, DoEpi, and SSS1.
- Several databases in the CDC National Center for Health Statistics are available via the Internet. Also available are fact sheets, journal articles, working papers, and published reports.

CDC's services include:

- Development of standards and guidance, such as CDC's screening guidance for blood lead levels in children;
- Epidemiologic studies to evaluate the strength of association between exposures to potentially hazardous agents in the environment and disease occurrence;
- Scientific and technical research to improve laboratory analysis, exposure assessment, and risk assessment, which become the basis for policy decisions and health protection strategies;
- Dissemination of standards, guidelines, strategies, recommendations, and research findings;
- Training, technical assistance, and financial assistance to improve the capabilities of State and local health agencies;
- Dissemination of information to the public to directly reduce risky behavior and improve public health; and
- Participation in emergency response planning and actions.

## OUTSIDE SOURCES of INFORMATION

Information is obtained by contacting CDC headquarters or state personnel, or by accessing the **Internet** web site [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov).

- Headquarters (404) 639-3311  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
1600 Clifton Road, NE  
Atlanta, Georgia 30333  
  
Division of Media Relations (800) 311-3435 (404) 639-3534  
CDC Emergency Response Line (404) 639-0615

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## DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is the primary federal agency with maritime authority for the United States. The Coast Guard is part of the U.S. Department of Transportation, headquartered in Washington, D.C. Its main responsibilities include marine safety, marine environmental protection, law enforcement, and national security. USCG is decentralized both operationally and administratively. Coast Guard personnel perform tasks under four mission areas:

- ◉ Marine Environmental Protection: With substantial responsibilities to protect the marine environment, the USCG operates the National Strike Force to coordinate responses to spills of oil and hazardous substances and develop national and international pollution response plans. USCG develops safety and design standards for commercial vessels and offshore facilities, and conducts inspections to ensure compliance. USCG also enforces federal environmental laws on the high seas and other waters under U.S. jurisdiction.
- ◉ Marine Safety: USCG conducts maritime search and rescue missions to aid people in distress, and operates a network of satellites for locating emergency radio beacons.
- ◉ Law Enforcement: USCG enforces all federal laws governing activities on, above, and under the high seas and other waters under U.S. jurisdiction. USCG interdicts drug smugglers and illegal immigrants, and enforces fisheries regulations and the Exclusive Economic Zone out to 200 miles at sea, U.S. continental shelf, and any other U.S. territory or possession.
- ◉ National Security: USCG maintains constant combat readiness. In peacetime, this involves mainly coastal defense planning and practice exercises. In wartime USCG conducts port security duties and coastal defense operations.

## USING THE RESOURCE

The USCG should be contacted when:

- ◉ An emergency response is required due to a hazardous substance release;
- ◉ A citizen witnesses a pollution incident (illegally dumped garbage, or oil or chemical spills);
- ◉ Information on marine environmental protection is required; and
- ◉ Information on how marine environmental protection laws apply to various marine users is required.

USCG's educational products and fact sheets:

- ◉ The Sea Partners Campaign provides a variety of information to develop community awareness of marine pollution issues. See [www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/nmc/seapart.htm](http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/nmc/seapart.htm).
- ◉ The National Pollution Funds Center's (NPFC) Web site provides information about the NPFC, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, guidance for natural resource trustees on filing claims to recover damages from oils spills, and press releases and guidance. See [www.uscg.mil/hq/npfc/npfc.htm](http://www.uscg.mil/hq/npfc/npfc.htm).
- ◉ The Prevention Through People (PTP) Web site includes information about marine safety and environmental protection that focuses on preventing accidents stemming from human error. See [www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/nmc/ptp/index.htm](http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/nmc/ptp/index.htm).

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Services are provided through:

- **National Response System** - The NRS is a unified framework for coordinating government response actions by federal and state governments, and responsible parties to achieve an effective and efficient response.
- **National Response Center** - The NRC is the national communications center for handling response actions. The NRC acts as a single point of contact for all pollution incident reporting and as the National Response Team's communications center. Notices of discharges and releases of oil and hazardous substances into the waters of the United States must be reported to the NRC, and a toll free reporting line at (800) 424-8802 is staffed continuously for this purpose.
- **On-Scene Coordinator** - The Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) typically serves as the pre-designated federal OSC for pollution incidents occurring in the coastal zone. The OSC directs the response actions and coordinates all other response efforts at the scene of a pollution incident or the threat of one. (EPA officials typically serve as the federal OSC for inland pollution incidents.)
- **National Response Team** - The NRT, with representatives from USCG and other federal agencies, implements the National Contingency Plan and directs the development of national and regional contingency and emergency preparedness plans.
- **USCG Marine Safety Laboratories** - The laboratories conduct oil and hazardous substance analyses to identify dischargers during response actions. They provide related services for legal disposition and cost recovery.
- **National Pollution Fund Center** - NPFC is the fiduciary agent for the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and for USCG's portion of Superfund. The NPFC provides funding to initiate natural resource damage assessments, compensates claimants damaged by oil pollution, recovers cost of pollution control and damages from responsible parties, and certifies the financial responsibility of vessel owners and operators.
- **Prevention Through People** - PTP is a cooperative approach to marine safety and environmental protection that addresses the root cause of most accidents—human error. USCG and industry work together to promote organizational and cultural changes and long term strategies to reduce human error.
- **Sea Partners Campaign** - SPC is an environmental education and outreach program to develop general community awareness of maritime pollution issues and to improve compliance with marine environmental protection laws and regulations.

## Outside Sources of Information

Contact USCG headquarters or state personnel, or search the *Internet* Web site [www.uscg.mil](http://www.uscg.mil).

- Commandant  
U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters  
2100 Second Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20593  
(202) 267-1340

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# DEPARTMENT of DEFENSE

## DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense (DoD) is a cabinet-level federal agency responsible for providing the military forces to deter war and protect the security of our country. The Department comprises the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and National Guard.

As the third largest federal landowner and steward for tens of millions of acres of land, DoD has a vast responsibility to clean up the environment impacted by past operations. Part of this responsibility involves responding to environmental issues at over 1,700 DoD installations nationwide. To oversee this task, DoD created the Office of the Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Cleanup. The mission of the Environmental Cleanup Program administered by this office is to protect the environment and U.S. troops, their families, and local communities while reducing risks to pollution from past practices.

DoD's Office of Environmental Cleanup develops policy and oversees the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). DERP focuses on reducing risks to human health and the environment at active, formerly used, and closing bases, while ensuring that DoD environmental cleanup policy conforms to existing laws and regulations. DERP policy is followed closely by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency who execute the cleanup work. Specific DERP responsibilities include:

- Setting and measuring standards for achieving progress in the restoration program
- Providing consistent guidance and direction to the DoD Military Services
- Promoting safe and cost-effective methods for protecting human health and the environment
- Increasing opportunities for small and disadvantaged businesses
- Supporting the establishment and operation of RABs (Restoration Advisory Boards)
- Supporting the Department of Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) program from the Army Corps of Engineers
- Environmental cleanup technology
- Relative risk
- Assisting with implementation of the Technical Assistance for Public Participation program
- Implementing Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) environmental cleanup at closing or realigning bases
- Setting guidance in future land use and cleanup; and
- Participating in Superfund reform

## USING THE RESOURCE

Under CERCLA, DoD acts as the lead agency for its own sites. DoD should be contacted when:

- Human exposure to hazardous substances is known or suspected at a current or former military installation; or
- A member of the community around a site requests information on DoD's environmental activities.

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# DEPARTMENT of DEFENSE

Public participation is encouraged in the Environmental Cleanup Program and facilitated largely through the Restoration Advisory Board Program. The RAB program is designed to provide a forum through which members of nearby communities can provide input to DoD's environmental restoration program. RABs are established at operating installations, closing or realigning installations, and formerly used defense sites where there is sufficient sustained community interest. Currently 250 DoD installations participate in RABs, which contribute to DoD's environmental restoration program. The RABs:

- Increase community understanding of DoD's cleanup program;
- Review cleanup plans and technical documents;
- Provide input to work plans, such as priorities among sites or projects;
- Advise DoD on cleanup activities;
- Provide suggestions on the selection of protective, cost-effective remedies; and
- Act as a resource to the community.

More information about RABs can be obtained from the program's Internet Web site at [www.dtic.mil/envirodod/Stakeholder/WCommunity/SI\\_WCRAB.htm](http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/Stakeholder/WCommunity/SI_WCRAB.htm).

## OUTSIDE SOURCES of INFORMATION

General information is available by contacting DoD headquarters or by accessing the **Internet** Web site [www.dtic.mil/](http://www.dtic.mil/). For information about specific DoD sites, contact the appropriate local Restoration Advisory Board. A directory of RABs is available on the **Internet** at [www.dtic.mil/envirodod/Stakeholder/WCommunity/SI\\_WCRAB\\_Dir.htm](http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/Stakeholder/WCommunity/SI_WCRAB_Dir.htm).

- Col. James R. (Russ) Marshall, Deputy to the Assistant Deputy Secretary of Defense for Environmental Cleanup Issues: Restoration Program Manager  
Phone: (703) 697-5372  
E-mail: [marshajr@acq.osd.mil](mailto:marshajr@acq.osd.mil)
- **Internet** Web sites with information on environmental cleanup programs managed by the Armed Forces:
  - Army:
    - Army Environmental Center:  
[aec.army.mil/usaec/](http://aec.army.mil/usaec/)
    - Army Corps of Engineers:  
[www.usace.army.mil/](http://www.usace.army.mil/)
  - Navy: [enviro.navy.mil](http://enviro.navy.mil)
  - Air Force: [www.af.mil/environment](http://www.af.mil/environment)
  - Defense Logistics Agency: [www.dla.mil/dss/dss-e](http://www.dla.mil/dss/dss-e)

[See Internet.](#)  
[Tab 10](#)





# DEPARTMENT of ENERGY

## DESCRIPTION

The Department of Energy (DOE) is a cabinet-level federal agency with headquarters in Washington, D.C. DOE's mission is to foster a secure and reliable energy system that is environmentally and economically sustainable, be a responsible steward of the nation's nuclear weapons, clean up DOE facilities, and support continued U.S. leadership in science and technology. DOE is involved in:

- Energy Resources: To assure adequate supplies of clean energy, reduce U.S. vulnerability to supply disruptions, encourage efficiency, advance alternative and renewable energy technologies, and increase energy choices for all consumers.
- National Security: To support and maintain a safe, secure, and enduring stockpile without nuclear testing, safely dismantle and dispose of excess nuclear weapons, provide technical leadership for national and global nonproliferation and nuclear safety activities, and develop and support nuclear reactor plants for naval propulsion.
- Environmental Quality: To reduce the environmental, safety, and health risks and threats from DOE facilities and materials; safely and permanently dispose of civilian spent nuclear fuel and defense-related radioactive waste; and develop technologies and institutions required for solving domestic and international environmental problems.
- Science and Technology: To use the unique resources of DOE's laboratories and the country's universities to maintain leadership in basic research and advance scientific knowledge, focus applied research and technology development, contribute to the nation's science and mathematics education, and deliver relevant scientific and technical information.

## USING THE RESOURCE

While DOE acts as the lead agency for its own facilities (or sites) under CERCLA, EPA and authorized states provide oversight and concurrence. As owner of a site, DOE is responsible for site investigations (Executive Order 12580). EPA is responsible for developing the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) score, and if necessary, National Priorities List (NPL) listing. As a federal natural resource trustee under CERCLA, DOE can conduct natural resource damages assessments—the process by which resource management agencies determine and collect restoration funds when hazardous material spills or hazardous waste sites harm natural resources.

DOE should be contacted when:

- Human exposure to hazardous or radioactive substances is known or suspected to have occurred at a current or former DOE facility, or any other facility where nuclear materials are present; or
- A member of the community requests information on the environmental activities of DOE.

The Office of Environment, Safety and Health (EH) is DOE's advocate for excellence in programs to protect the environment and the health and safety of workers and the public at DOE facilities. EH's role as a Department-wide resource involves the participation of a wide range of stakeholders.

# DEPARTMENT of ENERGY

DOE created the Office of Environmental Management (EM) to consolidate DOE's environmental management activities. EM is responsible for environmental restoration, waste management, technology development, and facility transition and management. The program is responsible for the Department of Energy's public outreach activities, which with diminishing national security concerns have increased significantly. Each DOE site includes public participation where EM:

- Provides stakeholders with information. Information centers and reading rooms at each site contain fact sheets, reports, and site-specific history materials;
- Maintains mailing lists to distribute newsletters and other information;
- Representatives give presentations ending with a question and answer period to community groups;
- Give stakeholders guided site tours for a first hand view of the site; and
- Sponsors educational programs for all ages, including special topic workshops for adults and science units for schools.

## Outside Sources of Information

[See Internet,  
Tab 10](#)



For general information, contact DOE headquarters or access DOE's *Internet* Web site at [www.doe.gov](http://www.doe.gov). For information about environmental management activities, access EM's Web site [www.em.doe.gov](http://www.em.doe.gov). For information about the EH program, access [tis.eh.doe.gov](http://tis.eh.doe.gov).

### HEADQUARTERS

Office of Environmental Management  
U.S. Department of Energy, Headquarters  
Forrestal Building  
1000 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20585

(800) 736-3282

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## DESCRIPTION

The Department of the Interior (DOI) is a cabinet-level federal agency. DOI's mission is to preserve and protect the nation's most precious natural and cultural resources and serve as steward of its trust responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives. As the nation's principal conservation agency, DOI has an obligation to manage resources for the benefit of the American people and preserve the natural heritage of the country. DOI has jurisdiction over nearly 450 million acres of federal lands, about 3 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf, and more than 57,000 buildings. DOI encompasses eight bureaus:

- ◉ Bureau of Land Management: To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.
- ◉ Minerals Management Service: To manage the mineral resources on the outer continental shelf in an environmentally sound and safe manner.
- ◉ Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement: To carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act in cooperation with states and tribes.
- ◉ Bureau of Reclamation: To manage and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner.
- ◉ U.S. Geological Survey: To provide the nation with reliable, impartial information to describe and understand the earth.
- ◉ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: To conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.
- ◉ National Park Service: The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.
- ◉ Bureau of Indian Affairs: To enhance the quality of life and promote economic opportunity in balance with meeting the responsibility to protect and improve the trust resources of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives.

DOI is committed to:

- ◉ Restoring and maintaining the health of federally managed lands, waters, and resources;
- ◉ Preserving the nation's natural and cultural heritage for future generations;
- ◉ Providing recreational opportunities for the public to enjoy natural and cultural resources;
- ◉ Providing for appropriate commercial use and development of federally managed natural resources in an environmentally sound manner;
- ◉ Protecting diverse plant and animal species and habitat critical to their survival;
- ◉ Working to transfer federal program operations to tribal governments through American Indian self-determination and self-governance agreements;
- ◉ Protecting and conserving the trust resources of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and working with these tribes to enhance education, economic opportunities, and quality of life for their members;

**Last Updated:**  
September 2000

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

- Advancing scientific research to improve understanding of natural systems and human impact on natural processes;
- Providing useful scientific information for sound resource decision making; and
- Applying laws and regulations fairly and effectively, placing priority on compliance and enforcement, prevention, and problem solving.

## Using the Resource

The Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) oversees DOI's programs in natural resources management and environmental compliance; the following three divisions comprise that Office:

- Natural Resources Management Team: Land and marine resources, transportation, urban and water projects, energy facilities, and mineral resources;
- Natural Resources Trust and Response Team: Natural resource damage assessment, damage assessment regulations, oil spills, hazardous materials releases, preliminary natural resource surveys, trust resources, and federal facility pollution abatement; and
- Solid and Hazardous Materials Management Team: Departmental compliance with Superfund and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, prioritizing, tracking, and reporting on hazardous materials sites, site cleanup recommendations, remedial action technical assistance, solid waste and resource recovery, federal facility pollution abatement, land acquisition surveys, and pollution prevention programs.

DOI's education and outreach programs are coordinated by the DOI Education Committee. Programs are divided into four categories: natural science, social and cultural science, diversity, and human resources. Materials may be obtained at [www.doi.gov/doi\\_ems.html](http://www.doi.gov/doi_ems.html). Services are provided through OEPC's three divisions.

DOI is a federal natural resource trustee under CERCLA. As such, DOI can conduct natural resource damages assessments—the process by which resource management agencies determine and collect restoration funds when hazardous material spills or hazardous waste sites harm natural resources.

DOI should be contacted when:

- A population is known or suspected of having been exposed to hazardous substances on a DOI facility or on DOI managed land;
- A member of the community requests information on the activities of DOI; or
- A member of the community requests information on National Parks or other DOI lands.

## Outside Sources of Information

For general information, contact headquarters or access DOI's *Internet* Web site at [www.doi.gov](http://www.doi.gov). For information about environmental activities, access OEPC's Web site at [www.doi.gov/oepec/](http://www.doi.gov/oepec/).

- **U.S. Department of the Interior**  
Headquarters  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

(202) 208-3100

[See Internet,  
Tab 10](#)



# DEPARTMENT of JUSTICE

## DESCRIPTION

The Department of Justice (DOJ) serves as counsel for U.S. citizens and represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest. DOJ objectives are to enforce federal laws, defend Federal government interests, and ensure consistent application of federal laws. The Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) has responsibility for litigation over most environmental concerns. ENRD is organized in nine sections:

- The Environmental Enforcement Section handles civil enforcement cases for government agencies, particularly for EPA, to control and cleanup pollution and hazardous wastes.
- The Environmental Crimes Section prosecutes individuals and organizations whose actions transgress the interests and values embodied in federal environmental laws.
- The Environmental Defense Section defends the government when lawsuits challenge the administration of federal environmental laws.
- The Wildlife and Marine Resources Section tries cases under federal wildlife laws, such as the Endangered Species Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.
- The General Litigation Section ensures compliance with federal land management laws such as the Federal Land Policy Management Act.
- The Indian Resources Section represents the federal government in its capacity as trustee for individual Indians and Native American Tribes.
- The Land Acquisition Section is responsible for acquiring land by direct purchase and condemnation proceedings for use by the federal government.
- The Policy, Legislation, and Special Litigation Section advises the Assistant Attorney General of the ENRD, coordinates and directs the ENRD's legislative program, appears before congressional committees, responds to citizen's requests, litigates amicus cases, and appears before the media.
- The Appellate Section is responsible for handling all cases on appeal after being tried by other branches of the ENRD in lower courts.

## USING THE RESOURCE

DOJ provides services to both the public and private sectors, with specialized services covering federal, state, and local governments, tribal communities, and minority communities. DOJ works in conjunction with EPA in CERCLA enforcement and land acquisition.

DOJ should be contacted:

- At the request of a client agency to compel compliance with a federal law, to collect a civil penalty, or to punish a criminal act;
- When citizens are the victims of discrimination contrary to environmental justice policy or in violation of their civil rights;
- When alternative dispute resolution or mediation may be used to resolve conflicts regarding environmental matters; and
- When relocation is involved at Superfund sites and EPA needs to conduct a title search for each property that will be acquired (see Standards for Preparation of Title Evidence in Land Acquisitions by the United States, U.S. Department of Justice, 1970).

**Last Updated:**  
September 2000

# DEPARTMENT of JUSTICE

DOJ educational products and fact sheets:

- The Civil Rights Forum, published by the Civil Rights Division, discusses environmental justice and other civil rights issues.
- DOJ's Environmental Justice Guidance, and the Environmental Justice Strategy are available on DOJ's Web site.
- DOJ press releases are available through the agency's Web site;
- Many of the 94 regional Assistant U.S. Attorney's offices maintain Web sites. To obtain information about a specific case, users should review the press releases of the Assistant U.S. Attorney with authority over the specific district.

DOJ services:

- The Community Relations Service provides expertise in mediation and alternative dispute resolution to settle environmental justice concerns;
- The ENRD, Civil Rights Division, and U.S. Attorney's Offices work with client agencies to file environmental, civil rights, environmental justice, and criminal cases;
- DOJ provides counsel and assistance to state and local governments to coordinate with the federal government in compliance with federal laws and executive orders; and
- DOJ works with communities on enforcement actions.

## Outside Sources of Information

Information may be obtained by contacting DOJ headquarters or state personnel, or by accessing the **Internet** Web site [www.usdoj.gov](http://www.usdoj.gov).

- U.S. Department of Justice  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530-0001
- Policy, Legislation and Special Litigation Section (202) 514-1442  
Environment and Natural Resources Division  
PO Box 4390, Ben Franklin Station  
Department of Justice  
Washington, DC 20044-4390
- Community Relations Service (301) 492-5929  
Department of Justice  
Suite 330, 5550 Friendship Blvd.  
Chevy Chase, MD 20815
- Civil Rights Division (202) 514-2151  
Department of Justice  
PO Box 65808  
Washington, DC 20035-5808
- Executive Office for United States Attorneys (202) 514-1020  
Department of Justice  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 1619  
Washington, DC 20530-0001

[See Internet,  
Tab 10](#)



## Description

The Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) is an independent agency of the federal government. FEMA is responsible for building and supporting the nation's emergency management system. FEMA works in conjunction with other organizations in operating the emergency management system. Among these are the American Red Cross, state and local emergency management agencies, and 27 other federal agencies.

FEMA's primary objectives are:

- Prepare for emergencies and disasters;
- Respond to emergency disasters when they occur;
- Assist people and communities in recovering from emergency disasters;
- Mitigate the effects of emergency disasters;
- Reduce the risk of loss associated with emergency disasters; and
- Prevent disasters such as fires from occurring.

The extent of FEMA's activities is broad. FEMA:

- Advises people on building codes and flood plain management;
- Teaches people how to endure a disaster;
- Coordinates the federal response to a disaster;
- Supports state and local emergency readiness;
- Provides disaster assistance to the states, communities, businesses, and individuals;
- Trains emergency managers; and
- Supports the nation's fire service.

FEMA works not only with government but also with non-profit and private sector agencies. The following groups comprise the FEMA response team:

- Federal Response: FEMA works with many federal partners to provide emergency food and water, medical supplies and services, search and rescue operations, transportation assistance, and environmental assessment.
- State Emergency Management Departments: FEMA supports state emergency management in funding state planning and assisting state agencies in administering large-scale responses.
- National Emergency Management Organizations: FEMA supports the efforts of the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), whose membership includes state emergency managers and the National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCCEM), whose membership includes local emergency managers.
- Private Sector: FEMA encourages all sectors of society, from business and industry to volunteer organizations, to work together in disaster preparation, response, and recovery. FEMA assists in coordinating activities among a variety of players, including private contractors, hospitals, volunteer organizations, and area businesses.

## Using the Resource

FEMA should be contacted when:

- An emergency response to a natural or man-made disaster is necessary; or
- Industry, business, or the community is seeking advice on building codes and regulations.

Services are provided through the following programs:

- Federal Response Plan Partners: To coordinate the federal efforts, FEMA recommends and the President appoints a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) for each state affected by a disaster. The FCO and the state response team set up a Disaster Field Office (DFO) near the disaster scene. It is from there that the federal and state personnel work together to carry out response and recovery functions.
- Reimbursement For Emergency Actions at a Hazardous Substance Release Site: EPA provides reimbursement for local fire and emergency service actions undertaken at a site of an accidental release of hazardous materials. Responders must call the National Response Center within 24 hours of the response initiation at (800) 424-8802.
- Emergency Support Functions (ESF): FEMA is one of 12 resources provided by the federal government for response actions. EPA is the lead ESF federal agency supporting federal response to actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials. When state and local governments are unable to effectively support an emergency disaster, they make a request for federal aid through a Presidential disaster or emergency declaration. The following steps are followed in this event:
  1. Contact is made between the affected state and the FEMA regional office. This contact may take place prior to or immediately following the disaster.
  2. If it appears the situation is beyond state and local capacity, the state requests FEMA to conduct a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA). Participants in the PDA will include FEMA, state and local government representatives, and other federal agencies.
  3. Based on the PDA findings, the Governor submits a request to the President through the FEMA Regional Director for either a major disaster or an emergency declaration.
  4. The FEMA Regional Office submits a summary of the event and a recommendation based on the results of the PDA to FEMA headquarters along with the Governor's request.
  5. Upon receipt of these documents, headquarters senior staff convene to discuss the request and determine the recommendation to be made to the President.
  6. FEMA's recommendation is forwarded to the White House for review.
  7. The President declares a major disaster or an emergency.

## Outside Sources of Information

Information may be obtained by contacting FEMA headquarters or by accessing the *Internet* Web site [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov).

- **Federal Emergency Management Agency**  
 Headquarters  
 500 C Street, SW  
 Washington, DC 20472  
 (202) 566-1600

[See Internet,  
Tab 10](#)





FEMA has 10 regions, similar to EPA's 10 regions, and the FEMA regional headquarters cities are the same as (or near) the EPA regional headquarters. There are also State FEMA offices within each region. The address and phone number of each Regional FEMA office is listed below:

- **Region 1**  
 JW McCormack Post Office and  
 Courthouse Building  
 Room 442  
 Boston, MA 02109-4595  
 (617) 223-9540
- **Region 2**  
 26 Federal Plaza  
 Room 1337  
 New York, NY 10278-0002  
 (202) 225-7209
- **Region 3**  
 Liberty Square Building  
 2nd Floor  
 105 South Seventh Street  
 Philadelphia, PA 19106-3316  
 (215) 931-5512
- **Region 4**  
 1371 Peachtree Street, N.E.  
 Suite 735  
 Atlanta, GA 30309-3108  
 (404) 853-4400
- **Region 5**  
 175 West Jackson Boulevard  
 4th Floor  
 Chicago, IL 60604-2698  
 (312) 408-5548
- **Region 6**  
 Federal Regional Center  
 Room 206  
 800 North Loop 288  
 Denton, TX 76201-3698  
 (817) 898-5127
- **Region 7**  
 2323 Grand Boulevard  
 Suite 900  
 Kansas City, MO 64108-2670  
 (816) 283-7002
- **Region 8**  
 Denver Federal Center Building  
 Room 710 A  
 P.O. Box 25267  
 Denver, CO 80225-0267  
 (303) 235-4830
- **Region 9**  
 Presidio of San Francisco  
 Building 105  
 San Francisco, CA 94129-1250  
 (415) 923-7177
- **Region 10**  
 Federal Regional Center  
 130 228th Street, SW  
 Bothell, WA 98021-9796  
 (206) 487-4682



## Description

The Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) mission is "to help people create communities of opportunity." As such, HUD strives to empower communities and their residents, particularly the poor and disadvantaged, to develop viable urban communities, provide decent housing, and create a suitable living environment for all citizens.

HUD envisions seven broad purposes:

- Empower communities to meet local needs;
- Help communities and states establish a full continuum of housing and services designed to help homeless individuals and families achieve permanent housing and self-sufficiency;
- Increase availability of affordable housing in standard condition to families and individuals, particularly the nation's poor and disadvantaged;
- Reduce the isolation of low-income groups within a community or geographical area;
- Provide empowerment and self-sufficiency opportunities to support low-income individuals and families as they make the transition from dependency to work;
- Increase home ownership opportunities, especially in central cities, through a variety of tools, such as expanding access to mortgage credit; and
- Promote equal housing opportunities for those protected by law.

To address environmental justice issues in the context of urban environmental management and community development, HUD identified four additional priority areas:

- Create healthy, viable environments through Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities;
- Fight childhood lead-based paint poisoning;
- Revitalize central cities through brownfields redevelopment; and
- Improve fundamental living conditions in the "Colonias," impoverished rural areas along the U.S.-Mexico border that are characterized by poor housing, inadequate roads and drainage, and absent or substandard water and sewer facilities.

## Using the Resource

HUD should be contacted when:

- A population, especially children, is known or suspected to have been exposed to lead-based paint;
- A brownfields site is discovered or is being considered for development;
- A member of the community requests information on HUD's programs or housing or development issue; and
- Public housing is affected during a relocation at a Superfund site. HUD officials should be contacted to ensure that all appropriate housing authorities are integrated into the process, regulations are followed, and all potentially affected properties and persons are identified.

HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) has an Information Center that serves state and local agencies, nonprofit organizations, public interest groups, and others interested in housing and community development. The Center provides copies of program regulations, descriptions of model programs, case studies of affordable housing initiatives, publications on expanding affordable housing opportunities, funding information, training and conference announcements, and referrals to technical assistance providers.

● The Office of Lead Hazard Control:

- Operates a grant program (the HUD Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program) for State and local governments to develop and implement cost effective methods for the inspection and reduction of lead-based paint hazards in private owner-occupied and rental housing for low and moderate income families.
- Develops lead-based paint regulations, guidelines, and policies that 1) ensure that buyers and tenants of housing have information to protect their children from lead-based paint hazards, and 2) reduce lead-based paint hazards in federally assisted and federally owned housing.
- Provides technical assistance to HUD Field Offices, program offices, housing authorities, nonprofit housing providers, local and state agencies, other federal agencies, housing developers, inspectors, real estate professionals, contractors and financiers, and public health authorities.
- Conducts demonstrations, studies, and standards development, based on scientific research and consensus to create a level playing field that encourages honest fair competition and a vibrant lead hazard control market.
- Maintains a community outreach program that disseminates information via print and broadcast media, conferences and exhibits, the Internet, and fact sheets and brochures.

● The Brownfields Hotline:

- Informs the public about current HUD policy concerning brownfields, including Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities;
- Provides links to local HUD state and area brownfields resources; and
- Provides updates on publications and research materials, program regulations and guides, and technical assistance.

## Outside Sources of Information

Information may be obtained by contacting the appropriate HUD headquarters office. For information about region-specific programs, contact the appropriate satellite office. More information is available by accessing the **Internet** Web site [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

### Headquarters

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
451 7th Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20410

Community Planning and Development	(202) 708-2087
Congressional and Inter-Governmental Relations	(202) 708-0380

Brownfields Hotline	(800) 998-9999
Community Connections	TDD: (800) 483-2209
P.O. Box 7189	Fax: (301) 519-5027
Gaithersburg, MD 20898-7189	

[See Internet.  
Tab 10](#)



Office of Lead Hazard Control

(202) 755-1785

Mailing address:

(202) 755-1000

451 7th Street, SW, Room B-133

Washington, DC 20410

Office location:

490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW, Room 3202

Washington, DC 20024

## Local Offices

HUD's local offices around the country are a good source of information about HUD's programs and local projects. Each state has at least one office. A complete listing of these offices is available on HUD's Web site at [www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm). If you are confused about which local office to use, contact the office listed as the "State Office" on the Web site.



# HUD

## Description

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is a branch of the U.S. Department of Commerce. NOAA's mission is to describe and predict changes in the environment, and conserve and manage wisely the nation's coastal and marine resources.

NOAA consists of five offices:

- NOAA Fisheries: Responsible for managing and sustaining most living marine resources and their habitats in U.S. waters. The Fisheries Office researches the status of marine resources and provides advice on protecting these resources to ensure they remain healthy and available for future generations.
- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service: Administers an integrated program for the development and use of all operational civilian satellite-based environmental remote sensing systems and the national and international acquisition, processing, dissemination, and exchange of environmental data.
- National Weather Service: The primary source of weather forecast and warning information for the entire country. TV weathercasters and private meteorology companies prepare their forecasts using the basic forecast and weather observation data issued by the National Weather Service several times a day.
- Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research: Responsible for monitoring, helping develop, and implementing a wide variety of aquatic research in the oceans and the U.S. Great Lakes. The research primarily includes studies on aquatic nuisance species, ecology, habitat degradation and requirements, physical oceanography and limnology, mariculture, biotechnology and natural products chemistry, shoreline and tectonic processes, fisheries biology, environmental instrumentation, and fisheries and coastal economics.
- National Ocean Service: The primary civil agency within the federal government responsible for the health and safety of the nation's coastal and oceanic environment. The National Ocean Service provides a wide range of products and for the protection of life, property, and the environment. This agency also contains the Office of Ocean Resources, Conservation and Assessment, which oversees NOAA HAZMAT.

## Using the Resource

Relevant services are provided through the following programs:

- The Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment Division (NOAA HAZMAT): Scientists in this unit respond to oil spills and other hazardous materials incidents. NOAA HAZMAT also helps emergency planners prepare for potential accidents, creates software and other products to help people respond to hazardous materials accidents, and finds remedies for the environmental damage caused by hazardous waste sites in coastal areas. NOAA HAZMAT scientists work closely with federal On-Scene Coordinators to respond to about 100 accidental oil and chemical spills and investigate the consequences of releases from about 400 hazardous waste sites each year.
- Watershed Projects: NOAA HAZMAT researchers collect and organize information on sediment contamination and toxicity, sources of contaminants, natural resources, and potential habitat restoration projects. They have developed a database and mapping system for displaying these data. Work is underway on four pilot projects: Newark Bay, San Francisco Bay, Christina River, and Calcasieu Estuary.

[See Coast Guard, Tab 16](#)



[See Internet, Tab 10](#)



NOAA should be contacted when the federal government is called upon to respond to oil and hazardous materials spills in the coastal zone. A team of Scientific Support Coordinators leads the NOAA response, calling on scientists who provide oil and chemical trajectory estimates, chemical hazards analyses, and assessments of the risks to coastal animals and habitats and important human-use areas. As a federal natural resource trustee under CERCLA, NOAA can conduct natural resource damages assessments—the process by which resource management agencies determine and collect restoration funds when hazardous material spills or hazardous waste sites harm natural resources.

**To report an oil or chemical spill** in U.S. waters, call the *U.S. Coast Guard* National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

## Outside Sources of Information

Information may be obtained by contacting NOAA headquarters or by accessing the *Internet* web site at [www.noaa.gov](http://www.noaa.gov).

- **NOAA Office of Public and Constituent Affairs**

U.S. Department of Commerce  
14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20230  
(202) 482-6090

- **NOAA Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment Division**

7600 Sand Point Way, NE  
Seattle, WA 98115  
[www-orca.nos.noaa.gov/projects/hazmat/](http://www-orca.nos.noaa.gov/projects/hazmat/)  
(206) 526-6317

- **NOAA's Correspondence Unit** provides information about the five offices within the agency. It maintains a broad range of publications and outreach materials including curriculum guidelines, career publications, brochures on NOAA programs and services, and instructional materials. Information can be obtained at (301) 713-1208.



## Description

The United States Geological Survey (USGS), part of the Department of the Interior, is responsible for the development of policies relating to public land, geotechnical sciences, mapping, and mineral resources development. Headquartered in Reston, VA, the USGS provides credible and objective earth science information used to:

- Minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters;
- Manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources;
- Enhance and protect the quality of life;
- Contribute to wise economic and physical development; and
- Monitor ground and surface water for quality and operate an extensive stream gauging and monitoring system throughout the country.

The USGS has four primary themes that enable it to effectively convey how earth science information contributes to public policy issues:

- **Hazards:** Hazards are unpreventable natural events that, by their nature, may expose communities to the risk of death or injury and damage of private property, infrastructure, agriculture, and developed land. USGS activities in the hazards area involve describing, documenting, and understanding natural hazards and their risks. Specific functions include long-term monitoring and forecasting, short-term prediction, real-time monitoring, and communicating with civil authorities and others during a crisis. USGS also performs post-crisis activities such as developing strategies to mitigate the impact of future incidents and preparing risk assessments for areas that are susceptible to natural hazards.
- **Natural Resources:** USGS activities in the natural resources theme area are primarily to inventory the occurrence and assess the quantity and quality of natural resources. Activities also include monitoring changes to natural resources, understanding the processes that form and affect them, and forecasting the changes that may be expected in the future.
- **Environment:** USGS activities in the environment theme area include studies of natural, physical, chemical, and biological processes, and the results of human actions. The goal is to provide the understanding and scientific information needed to recognize and mitigate adverse impacts and sustain the environment.
- **Information Management:** USGS information management activities include organizing, cataloging, archiving, maintaining, and disseminating earth and biological science data and information so that all potential users are aware of and can acquire the information.

## Using the Resource

USGS should be contacted when:

- You need hydrologic data or geospatial data (including maps);
- The site in your community is a mine and/or is on land managed by the Department of the Interior; and/or
- You need seismological data for the site.

USGS services are provided through the following divisions:

- **Biological Resources Division (BRD):** The BRD's mission is to work with others to provide the scientific understanding and technologies needed to support the sound management and conservation of our biological resources.
- **Geologic Division:** The chief function of the geologic division is to carry out geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping for the Department of the Interior.
- **National Mapping Division:** The mission of the USGS National Mapping Division is to meet the nation's need for basic geospatial data, ensuring access to and advancing the application of these data and other related earth science information for users worldwide.
- **Water Resources Division:** The USGS has the principal responsibility within the federal government to provide hydrologic information to achieve the best use and management of the nation's water resources.

Educational products and fact sheets:

- The USGS provides a variety of information designed to summarize research, investigations, and other activities conducted by the agency. Examples of fact sheets include *Mississippi River: Assessment of Water Quality*; *Mercury Contamination of Aquatic Ecosystems*; and *Ecosystem Trends and Response: Chesapeake Bay*. This information is available on-line. See [water.usgs.gov/public/wid/indexlist.html](http://water.usgs.gov/public/wid/indexlist.html).
- Formal reports, including bulletins, professional papers, circulars, water-supply papers, and thematic maps, are available for purchase on-line. To view the searchable list of titles, see [dr.cr.usgs.gov/pubs/list.htm](http://dr.cr.usgs.gov/pubs/list.htm).
- The USGS's National Water Information Center disseminates water resources information to all levels of government, academia, the private sector, and general public. Requests for water information can be made using a toll free request line at (800) 426-9000.
- The Earth Science Information Center (ESIC) offers nationwide information and sales service for USGS map products and earth science publications. It provides information about geologic, hydrologic, topographic, and land use **Maps**, books, and reports; **Aerial**, satellite, and radar images and related products; earth science and map data in digital format and related applications software; and geodetic data. The toll free number to access this information is (800) USA-MAPS.

[See Maps  
and Aerial  
Photographs,  
Tab 24](#)



[See Internet,  
Tab 10](#)



## Outside Sources of Information

Information may be obtained by contacting USGS headquarters or by accessing the **Internet** Web site [www.usgs.gov](http://www.usgs.gov).

- **USGS National Center (Eastern Region Office and Headquarters)**  
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive  
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